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II. INTERVIEW WITH ASSOCIATED PRESS REPRESENTATIVE.

Lieutenant General ARAKI, Minister of War, granted an interview to Mr. Howe, the Staff Correspondent in Tokyo of the Associated Press of America, on February 21, 1932. A series of the questions raised on the same occasion are given below with the War Minister's answers:

Question: Will the Japanese army forces in Manchuria be permanently maintained at their present strength?

Answer: Japan has the right by treaty to maintain a military force in Manchuria. No doubt she will permanently maintain an armed force within the limit of the treaty agreement. But the question of maintaining the present strength depends upon the conditions of the country. It is impossible to make any prophecy now. But I may as well add that conditions in Manchuria and Mongolia have undergone such changes that it is deemed now necessary to study what may be an adequate military force to meet the changed situation over there.

Question: What is the present strength?

Answer: There was prior to the outbreak of the trouble a railway guard of 10,400 to which a reenforcement of 11,600 has been added, making a total of approximately 22,000. Of this force a part of the special service troops has already been brought back home.

Question: Is any further reenforcement of the army in Manchuria contemplated?

Answer: It depends entirely on the conditions over there. But some of our troops there are really over worked and played out. It looks as if something has to be done about it.

Question: Is it planned to move another division to Korea to replace that of Lieutenant General MURŌ, presently operating in Manchuria?

Answer: There is no plan of the sort at present. There is, however, a plan for moving one division from Japan to Korea, in addition to the present force of two divisions. But this plan is being considered purely from the strategic point of view, the idea being to strengthen the defense of the Peninsula and having nothing to do with the present Manchurian trouble; a point about which I hope there will be no misunderstanding. This contemplated change in our military system, however, has been postponed, not only because the budget was not passed due to the dissolution of the Diet, but also because it was thought inadvisable, in view of the present situation as respects Manchuria, Mongolia and China itself, to effect

at this particular juncture any change in the system of army division or in military organization which might create wrong impressions as to the true motive. It was also thought that it would be more advisable to withhold such question of armament until it would be possible to consider it in the light of the changed conditions in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Question: Will such points outside the South Manchuria Railway zone as Harbin, Chinchow, Kirin, Cheng-Chiatun, Tsitsihar, Tahushan, Tungliao be permanently occupied by Japanese forces? Is there any intention of an early withdrawal of the Japanese forces within the S.M.R. zone?

Answer: We have no intention of permanent occupation. The presence of Japanese troops outside the South Manchuria Railway zone means only a temporary measure to meet the conditions brought about by the activities of disbanded soldiers, bandits and lawless gangs. In those provincial regions peace is being constantly disturbed, and especially, the economic life of the inhabitants is virtually wrecked. Local representatives of the new administration are too weak to maintain peace. The Imperial army is being requested to suppress and dispose of those disturbers of peace. Such being the case, the Kwantung army, in consideration of its mission, is compelled to station its troops in those regions until a return of peace and order will make their presence no longer necessary.

Question: Is there any intention of an early withdrawal of the Japanese forces from the South Manchuria Railway zone?

Answer: There is no intention of withdrawal from the railway zone. Our troops are stationed in the South Manchuria Railway zone by virtue of treaty rights. I wonder if such a question could be possible where there is a real knowledge of the positions.

Question: Will the Japanese army continue indefinitely to protect and provide support for the autonomous provincial governments which are being established in Manchuria?

Answer: We have always been most anxious that Manchuria and Mongolia should become a land of lasting peace. We are, therefore, most favorably disposed toward any move to further the same cause. When the new government of Manchuria is bent on establishing a good regime for the 30 million people, without prejudice to the Japanese interests, we naturally consider it nothing less than the friendly duty of a neighbor nation to render its support.

Question: Will such police functions eventually be turned over to Chinese forces under such friendly leaders as Chang Hsi-Peng, Ma Chan-Shan, and others, many of whom already are reported to be cooperating with the Japanese forces in clearing Manchuria of bandits?

Answer: Yes. When Chang Hai-Peng, Ma Chan-Shan, Yu Chih-Shan, Wang Tien-Chung and others will place themselves under the direction of the new Manchurian government and prove their faith in performing those police functions, without committing such atrocities as the former war lords were guilty of, those duties will no doubt be turned over to them.

Question: Is it proposed to conduct further military operations in North Manchuria?

Answer: The Japanese military forces have made no move except in self-defense. I may also state that they will never act otherwise in the possible event of operating in North Manchuria. As a matter of fact, North Manchuria had been menaced by the activities of such men as Ting Chao and Li Tu, acting at the instigation of Chang Hsueh-Liang until their troops were driven away from the vicinity of Harbin by our Tamon division. Thus a new era of peace and order dawns in North Manchuria. If there appears no armed force to oppose our army, North Manchuria will see no more of armed lash. But even now there are soldiers of the old armies, partisans and bandits at large and active at all places, a situation that may eventually call our troops to action as a matter of necessity.

Question: Will General Tamon's forces be confined to Harbin, or will they move east and west along the main line of the Chinese Eastern railway or northwest toward the lower Sungari in pursuit of recalcitrant elements?

Answer: We feel that we should call to account the anti-Kirin army against which a number of things are charged; namely, the killing of an air officer of our army, massacre and outraging of Koreans, burning of their houses and also of the building of the Japanese owned newspaper "Taihoku Shimpo", armed oppositions along the southern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, especially at Shuangchengpu. But we have at present no intention of making pursuit with our main force. The main force of General Tamon's division, temporarily stationed in Harbin, will attend to the safeguarding of our resident population, until peace and order will be established in North Manchuria.

Question: Does the Minister believe there is danger of conflict with Russia growing out of Japan's occupation of Harbin and use and control of the southern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway?

Answer: I do not believe there is any such danger. It is very gratifying that the Soviet authorities and the Chinese Eastern Railway management, with a straightforward appreciation of the legitimacy of our military actions in North Manchuria, have consistently taken a fair attitude toward us. The revolutionary ideas of Communism are never acceptable to a country like Japan. As long as Soviet Russia will refrain from interference, with a full regard for our action, we shall never encroach

upon the rights of the Chinese Eastern Railway or break in upon Russian territory. As for the allegation of instigating the White Russians, with whom Soviet Russia seems most seriously concerned, it is nothing but a wild fantasy. What I should like to add is that the occupation of Harbin by our troops is only a temporary one. As for the use of the southern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, we have a positive consent of the Soviet Government, there being no case of our men taking control of the railway, as your question seems to imply.

Question: Does Japan propose to buy this branch?

Answer: We do not.

Question: Does Japan desire to control the whole of the Chinese Eastern Railway?

Answer: We have never had such a desire.

Question: What is the connection between the Japanese army and the new government growing up in Manchuria?

Answer: We understand that the New Manchurian state aims internally to ensure good government to its population of 30 millions within the boundaries and, externally to become as honorable a member as any in the family of nations, affording them equal opportunity through its open door policy. The leaders of Manchuria are devoting themselves to the creation of a new state in consonance with the general will of the people of Manchuria and Mongolia who wish for the birth of a community where they are never to be exploited, an ideal state of lasting peace. It would be an unpardonable outrage to interfere with their efforts consecrated in such a lofty cause. It is but natural that Japan should be friendly disposed toward them. And we do hope most sincerely that the new Manchurian government will make an unhampered and sound progress toward its goal.

Question: What part are such men as Colonel Itagaki and Colonel Doihara playing in the establishment of the new order of affairs in Manchuria?

Answer: The former belongs to the staff of the Kwantung army while the latter is Chief of the Special Service Bureau in Harbin. They are charged with no work except a purely military character.

Question: Does the Army favor the establishment of a new unified and autonomous (or independent) state of Manchuria and Mongolia?

Answer: It does; because it is convinced that it will be a long way better than the absurdities of former militarist governments.

Question: How far into Mongolia should such a state extend? To the borders of Outer Mongolia, which Soviet Russia dominates?

Answer: That is for the new Manchurian government, and not for me to decide.

Question: What does the army propose to do with Fengtien-Shanghai-Kwan portion of the Peking-Lukden railway?

Answer: That, too, is for the new Manchurian government; Japan should make no interference. However, it is to be expected that Japan for her part should demand the new Manchurian government to show full respect for the existing Japanese rights relating to railways in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Question: How soon will the railway between Tunhua (terminus of the Kirin-Tunhua Railway) and the Korean coast be built?

Answer: I cannot answer. This railway or the Kirin-Huinin (Kainei) Railway is based on the rights secured by virtue of the Sino-Japanese agreement concerning Chientao concluded September 9, 1909. Japan made an advance of 10,000,000 yen in 1918. And in 1928 President Yamamoto made for the construction of the railway. All those rights were trampled up by the former military government. Prior to the outbreak of the present Manchurian trouble, the railway between Tienpaoshan and Tumen had been completed as a Sino-Japanese undertaking. From the other side of Kirin, a Chinese railway had been built between Kirin and Tunhua, leaving an intervening distance of no more than 67 miles between Tunhua and Laotoukou. In view of such fact, it will be but proper that Japan should have the new Manchurian government recognize her rights pertaining to the same railway. With the same recognition obtained, Japan will undoubtedly set about construction of the railway. But as for the date for starting the same work, or that for its completion, nothing definite is known.

Question: What is to become of the Chinese project for the creation of a great port at Hulutao, now under Japanese occupation?

Answer: That, too, is for the new Manchurian government to decide and not for Japan to interfere with. We at present station there a small squad of soldiers as an outpost and for the protection of the Japanese residents, but with regard to the harbor work, we have had no concern whatever, neither interfering nor applying pressure in any way. We learn that there are some 300 workmen employed, who are at present working ashore, having stopped working in the water due to the cold weather. The work thus far completed represents about 20 percent of the whole project. According to expert opinion, it will take five more years at the present rate of progress.

Question: What are the intentions of the Japanese army with regard to Shanghai?

Answer: The objects of the Japanese expedition to Shanghai are, as set forth in a series of official statements, to protect our nationals and their property running up into billions of yen, and also to discharge our international duties of safeguarding th-

International Settlement. If the Chinese side cease hostilities, or if they make no interference with our army in pursuit of such objects, we have no intention of taking armed action.

Question: Will there be a longtime occupation of the Shanghai area by Japanese military forces?

Answer: We hope to evacuate as soon as possible. But inasmuch as our army is there in self-defense, it all depends on China. It is to be hoped that the Powers will arrive at a correct appreciation of the situation, and render assistance to the end of restoring normal conditions in the international city with the least delay.

Question: Is the despatch of other divisions besides those already under orders for Shanghai contemplated by the War Office?

Answer: I cannot tell. Future developments alone will determine.

Question: How far is it intended to conduct operations outside Shanghai? To Soochow? To Nanking?

Answer: We have sent over our soldiers, as already explained, to do our utmost to prevent the unfortunate situation from spreading, to remove all menaces to the lives and property of our resident population as peacefully and speedily as possible thus restoring conditions desirable for other nationals as well. Extension of the present situation is desirable to none. If there is anyone who does wish for such a development, it can be none but a certain Chinese military party or the Chinese Communist party, which one as much as the other hopes to draw Britain and America, and possibly others into the trouble. Such being the truth of the matter, you will understand why the Japanese army has at present no intention to carry its action very far from Shanghai. What is certain in any event is that we must demand the Chinese army to withdraw itself to a distance sufficient to ensure safety for the international port of Shanghai. The only question is whether such arrangement may be accomplished by diplomatic negotiations or by methods of war. We do hope for the former, but it appears highly doubtful if the 19th Route Army is in a mood for peaceful withdrawal.

Question: There are rumors of a general mobilization in Japan. Is such a step contemplated?

Answer: Absolutely not. We do hope you will know such rumors for what they are really worth. We hope so especially because we know that when such an institution as yours should give credit, without discrimination or due inquiry, for such rumors, very serious harm would be done.

Question: What are the intentions of the army with respect to the regions on the southern and western border of Manchuria - the Peiping-Tientsin district and the province of Jehol?

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Answer: We contemplate nothing at present.

Question: Does the Minister believe it will be necessary to extend military operations into these regions in order to ensure peace and stability in Manchuria?

Answer: We do not believe there is any necessity.

Question: Are the forces now in Manchuria sufficient if it becomes necessary to extend operations into these regions or into North Manchuria?

Answer: The present strength is not sufficient even as matters now stand. The Kwantung Army has none the less remained content with it, seeing the existing state of affairs. No thought, in fact, of tactical difficulty has ever induced it to ask for reinforcement.

Question: How far will the Japanese army expedite cooperate with the land forces of other Powers now stationed at Shanghai in the task of restoring and maintaining peace and order in that region?

Answer: All practical arrangements are left with the commander of the expedition. We have had it conveyed to him particularly that we expect our army to do its best to effect friendly cooperation with other Powers in a spirit of mutual help to the end of promoting orderly life and prosperity in the region of Shanghai, thus serving in the cause of peace and welfare in the Far East.

Question: It is current gossip that the army and especially the General Staff are attempting to exercise a military dictatorship in Japan. How far is this true? Does the Army desire to dictate the policies of the Cabinet?

Answer: A rumor of which we know nothing. However, it is our conviction that, should the peace of the Far East be endangered, international honor disregarded, and our country and people driven to the choice between life and death, then our country, especially our warlike organizations, would display such a discipline and unity as would surprise the whole world.

Question: Owing to the censorship imposed on press messages from Japan to foreign countries, exaggerated accounts of the size and intended use of the Japanese army expedition to Shanghai are current in other countries, casting grave suspicions on Japan's motives and intentions. Some of these accounts assert Japan is sending five divisions or 100,000 men. Would it not be wise to publish definite figures? How long is the censorship to remain in force? Is it believed to be serving a useful purpose?

Answer: We have been giving out, whenever the occasion arose, an approximate number of soldiers sent out. With regard to matters of tactical significance, it is a rule with every country to withhold them from publicity as long as thought necessary. We regret very much to learn that exaggerated accounts are current abroad; but we trust that truth will become known in course of time. Such a form of propaganda as China has no scruple to conduct will, in our opinion, only prove self-disparaging, especially in an international place like Shanghai. As for the censorship of telegrams, it is outside the line of the War Ministry. We may only say this in reply that censorship at a time like the present, when wartime conditions are not to be imposed, really presents a very difficult question. We know that it will be extremely difficult to accomplish it to satisfaction. We, however, know at the same time that to have information leak out to a limited section is one thing, while to have it broadcast to the public is quite another.

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"Exhibit"

二 聯合通信社派員トノ倉見記
陸軍中將荒木陸相ハ一九三二年二月二十一日聯
合通信社派員ハウ氏ト倉見シタ。其ノ際ハウ
氏ノ提出セル質疑トソレニ對スル陸軍大臣トノ
回答ヲ下記ニ摘ゲル。

問 満洲ノ日本陸軍部隊ハ現在ノ在滿兵力ヲ承久
的ニ維持スル續リテスカ。

答 日本ハ條約ニ依リ滿洲ニ駐兵有シテ居ル。
從ツテ勿論日本ハ條約ノ範囲内ニ於テ軍隊ヲ
承久的ニ駐屯セシメルテアラウ。併シ現在ノ
兵力ヲ維持スル力否カハ一二懸ツテ滿洲ノ狀
況如何ニヨル事テ今カラ推測スルコトハ出來
ナイ。唯現在ニ於テハ滿蒙ノ狀況ハ著シク變
化シテ居ルノテ、此ノ變化ニ對應シク兵力ハ
ドノ位方適當カト云フ事ハ充分研究スル必要
ガアルト云フ事ハ附言シテモ良イト恩フ。

問 現在ノ兵力ハ幾許テスカ。
答 事變發生前ハ鐵道守備隊ガ一萬四千居リマシ
タ。其レニ增援部隊ガ一萬一千六百加ツテ總
計二萬二千ニナツク耳テス。此ノウチ驅逐隊
ノ一部ハ既ニ内地ニ遷シマシタ。

問 今後在滿部隊増強ノ計画万アリマスカ。

Now as for the question of what form of government
may be expected in Manchuria, there seems quite a

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Notarial

問 哈爾濱、錦州、吉林、錦家屯、齊々哈爾、打虎山、通遼等、滿鐵附屬地外ノ地點ニ日本ハ永久的ニ占領シマスカ又日本軍ヲ早急ニ滿鐵附屬地域内迄撤退サセル計画アリマスカ。

答 永久占領ノ意志ハ全然アリマセん。現在日本軍ガ滿鐵附屬地ハニ駐屯シテ居ルノハ敗殘兵、匪賊、不逞分子等ノ活躍ニ對應スル爲メノ一時的ノ便法ニ過ぎナイノデス。コク云フ地方ハ治安方略ニ属レテ居リ特ニ住民ノ經濟生活ハ殆ンド破滅ニ至シテ居ルノニ、新政府ノ地方政権ハ力足ラズシテ治安維持ガ出來ナイ。其處テ皇軍ニ對シテ之等ヲ鎮定シテ治安恢復者ノ處置ヲシテ眞ヒタイト要請ガアツタ譯テス。右ノ次第テスカラ關東軍ハ其ノ本來ノ任務ニ合ミ新ワシク地方ニ治安方略復スルマテ陸兵スルノ止ムナキニ到クタ次第デス。

問 日本軍ガ滿鐵附屬地希カフ早期撤兵スル意志ガアリマスカ。

答 滿鐵附屬地帶カラ軍兵ノ意志ハアリマセん。附屬地帶ノ駐兵ハ條約ニ注クモノテアリマス。此ノ間ノ事情ヲ實際ニ知ルテ居レバ此ノナ質問ハ近ラナイ管ト思フ。

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答

其レハ現地ノ状況次第ヲ決定スル事デス。併シ乍ラ既ニ在滿部隊ノ攻ルモノハ非常ニ疲レテ居ルノデ何トカシナケレバナラナイ模様デス。

問

現在行動中ノ室中將ノ師団ノ代リニ朝鮮カラ一個師團ヲ派遣スル計劃ガアリマスカ。

現在ノ處左様ナ計劃ハアリマセン。併シ朝鮮ノ二個師團ニ更ニ一ヶ師團ヲ内地カラ增加スル計劃ハアリマスガ之レハ單ニ軍事上ノ要請ニ基ク朝鮮半島ノ國防強化ノタメニアツテ、現在ノ滿洲問題トノ関連ハアリマセンカラコノ點ハ寺ニオ間違ノ無イ様オ願ヒシマス。尙此ノ編成替ヘモ今ノ所一寸延期ニナリマシタ、トイフノハ議會解散ノ爲メ謀算ガ通過シナカツタ許リテナク、現在ノ滿洲、蒙古、支那ノ現狀ニ鑑ミ此ノ際師団ノ數又ハ陸軍ノ編成ニ變更ヲ加ヘルヤウナ事ハ其ノ眞意ヲ誤解サレル恐レガアルノデ止メタ方ガヨイト考ヘタカラテアリマス。又軍備ノ變更ト云フ様ナ問題ハ滿蒙ノ變化シタ狀勢ニ對應シテ新シイ立場カラ考慮スル事ガ出來ル迄保留シテ置イタ方ガ良イダラウト云フ様ナ點モ考ヘラレタカラデアリマス。

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問 哈爾濱、錦州、吉林、錦家屯、齊々哈爾、打虎山、通遼等、滿鐵附屬地外ノ地點ニ日本ハ永久的ニ占領シマスカ又日本軍ヲ早急ニ滿鐵附屬地域内迄撤退サセル計画アリマスカ。

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問 日本軍ハ今後新政ノク情況ニ出來タ地方自治政
權ニ對シテ無制限ニ之レヲ保證シ支持ヲ與ヘ
ル積リテスカ。

答 满蒙ガ永遠ノ平和郷ニナルコトハ常ニ日本ガ
最も熱心ニ希望スルトコロテアリマシタ。ダ
カラ此ウ云フ事ヲ目的トスル運動ニ對シテハ
常ニ好意的テアリマス。滿洲新政權ガ日本ノ
利益ヲ侵奪セズニ三千萬民衆ノ爲メノ善政ヲ
布カウト努力ヲスル時之レヲ支持スルノハ隣
邦ノ友誼トシテ當然ノ事ト考ヘマス。

問 滿洲匪賊ノ平定ニ當ツテ日本軍ト協力的テア
ルト云フ時ノ高イ張海鷗、馬占山其ノ他ノ指
導スル支那軍ニ對シテ警察權ヲ委譲シマスカ。
答 委譲シマス。張海鷗、馬占山其ノ他ガ滿洲新
政府ノ指揮ニ服シ從來ノ軍國ノ行ツテ旅大々
ウナ惡魔無道ナ事フセズ立派ニ警察權ヲ行使
スルト云フ信念ヲ見セテ異レバ警察權ハ勿
論委譲致シマス。

問 北滿ニ於テ軍事行動ハ今後モ續キマスカ。
答 日本軍ハ從來自衛以外ニハ一切行動シナカッ
タ。北滿テ行動スルトシテモ此ノ範圍ヲ出ル
事ハナイト断言シマス。北滿ハ之レマテ張學
良ニ侵攻サレタ丁達、李惟等ノタメニ危険ニ

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瀕シテ居ツタ處多聞師團ニヨリ哈爾賓周邊力
ラ夫等ノ軍隊が驅逐サレテ漸クソノ危険ガ去
ツタノテアリマス。ダカラ北滿ニ我ガ軍ニ挑
戦スル武漢軍が現レナイ限りハ戰國行爲ハ無
イ譯テス。

然シ乍ラ舊軍閥下ノ軍隊、不逞分子、匪賊ノ
群ハ依然トシテ各所ニ大々的ナ行動ヲ探ツテ
居リ、我ガ軍ノ行動ヲ必要トスル狀況ニアリ
マス。

問 多聞將軍ノ軍隊ハ哈爾賓ノミニ駐屯シマスカ。
其レトモ不逞分子ヲ追ツテ東文鐵道沿線ニ東
西ニ行動シ或ハ松花江下流ヲ北方ニ行動スル
コトガアリマスカ。

答 我々ハ今迄ニ色々ナ惡イ事ヲシテキル反吉林
軍ノ罪ヲ責メル積リテス。即テ彼等ハ我ガ空
軍將校ノ殺害、朝鮮人虐殺立ニ暴行、朝鮮人
家屋ノ燒却、日本人所有新聞社「大北民報」
ノ燒却、東文鐵道南部文鐵沿線、特ニ双城堡
ニ於イテ我ガ軍ニ武力抗争等ヲ行ヒマシタ。
併シ現在主力ヲ以テ之レヲ追跡スル積リハ無
イ。

目下一時的ニ哈爾賓ニ主屯中ノ多聞師團ハ北
滿ニ治安ガ恢復スル迄同地居留民ノ保護ニ任

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スルテアラウ。

問 陸相ハ日本方哈爾濱ヲ占據シ東支鐵道南部文線ノ使用並ニ管理スル事ニヨリソ滿洲ト衝突スル危険が増大シテ來ルト考へマセンカ。

答 左様ナ危険ハ無イト恩フ。ソ聯營局並ニ東支鐵道管理部ヘ我方軍ノ北清ニ於ケル行動ノ合理性ノ率直ニ認メ終始公正ナ態度ヲ採ツテ居ラレル事ハ感謝ノ外ハ無イ。

共產主義ノ革命思想ハ日本ノ如キ國家ニハ絶對ニ許容出來ナイモノテアルガ、ソ聯ニシテ我方行動ヲ尊重シコレヲ妨害セザル暇リハ、東支鐵道ノ基金ヲ侵シ既ハソ聯ノ國境ヲ侵犯スル如キ事ハ断ジテナイ。又ソ聯方長モ關心ヲ以テ后ル處ノ、白系ロシヤ人ヲ日本方侵襲シタト言フガ如キ非難ハ、單ナル妄想ニ過ギナイ。尙一言シタイ事ハ、ハルビンノ我方軍ニヨリ占領ハ、一時的ノ現象テアリ、東支鐵道南部文線ノ使用ハソ聯政府ノ積極的同意ニ基クモノテ、實下ノ質問ニ言フ如キ我方軍方同鐵道ヲ管理スルヨウナ事ハナイ。

問 日本ハ右支線ヲ買收スル意リテスカ。

答 左様ナ積リハ無イ。

問 日本ハ東支鐵道全線ノ管理ヲ希望シマスカ。

that our conduct of affairs over there has been so clear and above board that nobody with a real knowledge of the positions can doubt that that is our policy.

Now as for the question of what form of government may be expected in Manchuria, there seems quite a

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答 索メソノナ希望ヲ持ツタ事ハナイ。

問 日本軍ト目下滿洲ニ建設セラレツ、アル新政
府トノ關係ハ如何。

答 新政府ハ内ハ國境內三千萬民衆ノ爲ニ善政ヲ
成キ、外ハ世界列國ニ門戸開放主義ニヨシテ
機會均等ノ利益ヲ與ヘテ世界國家群ノ立派ナ
一員タラソコトヲ目的トシテ居ル由テアル。
滿洲ノ指導者達ハ、滿洲及ビ蒙古ノ民衆ガ擁
取ナキ永遠ノ平和ナル理想郷ニ建設セントノ
總意ヲ体シテ、新國家ノ建設ニ邁進シテ居ル。
斯クノ如キ、崇高ナル精神ニ基ク努力ヲ若シ
阻害スル者アリトスレバソレハ許シガタキ行
爲テアル。日本ガ好意ヲ表スルノモ亦當然テ
アラウ。

吾々ハ新滿洲政府ガソノ目的ニ向ツテ支障ナ
ク堅實ナル歩ミヲ續ケム事ヲ心カラ祈ルノテ
アル。

問 滿洲ニ於ケル新制度ノ建設ニ板垣大佐、土肥
原大佐ハ如何ナル役目ヲ有スルカ。

答 板垣ハ關東軍參謀テ、土肥原ハハルピン市特
務機關長テアル。彼等ハ純粹ノ軍事任務以外
何等ノ任務ハナイ。

問 毎部ハ滿蒙ニ新統一自治（又ハ獨立）政府ノ

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建設ヲ承認シマスカ。

答 次承認シマス。何トナレバカ、ル政府ハ僻害多キ舊中國政府ヨリ遙カニスグレタモノテアルカラテアル。

問 新國家ハ蒙古ノ如何ナル部分マテ包含シマスカ。ソ聯ノ支配下ニアル外蒙古ノ境界マテテスカ。

答 ソレハ新政府ノ決定スル事テ、私ノ聞スル限りテハナイ。

問 軍部ハ北京奉天鐵道中、奉天一山海關ノ部分ヲ如何ニ處理スル積リテスカ。

答 ソレモ新滿洲政府ノ決定スペキ事テアツテ日本ノ何等容隙スペキ事テハナイ。
然シ、日本トシテハ新滿洲政府ニ對シ滿蒙ノ鐵道ニ關スル日本ノ該需資金ヲ充分尊重スルト云フ意志表示ヲ要求スルコトハ豫想ガ出來ル。

問 敦化（吉林）敦化鐵道ノ終點一ト朝鮮海岸トノ間ノ鐵道ハ何時建設サレマスカ。

答 明確シガタイ。コノ鐵道、即チ吉林一倉寧鐵道ハ一九〇九年九月九日間島ニ關スル日支協約ニヨリ權利ヲ得タモノテ一九一八年日本ハ前掲シ金壹千萬圓ヲ匯シ一九二八年山本翁鐵

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總裁ハ鐵道建設請願契約ヲ締結シタ。此等ノ
権益ハ舊中國政府ニヨリ承認サレタノアル。
現在ノ滿洲事變突發以前、天壩山一回併鐵道
ガ日支合辦テ完成シタ。文那側ヨリハ吉林カ
ラ彰化迄鐵道ガ出來、ソノ中間ノ未成部分ハ
彰化-老頭溝ノ六十七里ニ過キナイ。カ、ル
事情故、日本トシテハ新滿洲政府ニ右鐵道ノ
利權ヲ認メサセル事ハ正當アリ、認メサセ
タ以上ハ當然建設ニ取りガ、ルテアラウ。
然シナガラソノ起工日時、完成日時等一切不
明アル。

問 現在日本ノ占據スル葫蘆島ニ對スル文那側ノ
築港計畫ハ將來如何ナリマスカ。

答 此レモ新政府ノ決定スペキ事テ日本ノ輸入ス
ベキ事テハナイ。

我方軍ハ一小部隊ヲ同島ニ配置シテ警戒並ニ
居留民保護ニ任シテ居ルガ、築港工事ニ關シ
テハ全然容喙セズ何等ノ干涉モ區別モ加ヘテ
居ナイ。

目下工事使用ノ約三百八ノ苦力ハ寡氣ノクメ
水中作業ヲ中止シ陸上ノ作業ニ從事シテ居ル。
今全計畫ノ約二萬方ガ完成サレテ居リ専門家
ノ言ニ依レバ此ノ計畫子ハ全完成ハ尙五年ヲ
要スル由アル。

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問 上海ニ對シ日本軍ノ企圖ハ如何テベカ
答 日本ノ上海出兵ノ目的ハ屢々政府聲明テ示
シタ通り居留民ノ保護ト數十億ニ上ル財産
保護並ビニ租界防備ニ關スル日本ノ國際的
義務ヲ果タス爲テアル
若シ支那側方敵對行爲ヲ中止シ或ハ我方軍
ノ上記目的遂行ノ邪魔ヲシナケレバ我方軍
ハ軍事行動ニ出テル積リハ無イ

問 日本軍ハ上海ヲ長期ニ亘リ占據シマスカ
答 我方軍出來ルダケ早ク撤退シ度イ併シ我方
軍ハ自衛ノタメ駐屯シテ居ルノテアルカラ
撤兵ハ支那側次第テアル
顧クバ列國モ憤懣フ垂嘗ニ認識シテ國際部
市ノ迅速ナル常態復舊促進ニ協力セラレシ
事ヲ希望スル

問 僧軍省ハ現在上海ニ出動セル部隊以外ニ他
ノ師団ヲ派遣スル企圖ヲ有シマスカ
答 何トモ云ヘマセン今後ノ狀況次第テス
問 上海ノ外何レノ邊マテ作戰行動ヲ企圖シマ
スカ蘇州マテテスカ
南京マテテスカ

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答 概ニ説明シタ通り日本ハ不祥事態ノ擴大ヲ
防止シ、居留民ノ生命財産ノ危険ヲ迅速且
ツ平和裡ニ除去シ同時ニ外國人ニ對シテモ
同様ノ状態ヲ與ヘル爲メニ派兵シタノテア
ル

事態ノ悪化ハ誰シモ望マナイ所テ若シ之レ
ヲ欲スル者ガ一人テモアリトスレバ英、米
及ビ他ノ諸國フモ紛争ノ渦中ニ引キ入レン
トノ希望ヲ各自強く抱イテ居ル處ノ支那ノ
某軍閥下中國共産黨位テアラウ
斯ノ如キ状態故日本軍ガ上海ヲ離レテ遠ク
作戦スル意圖ノ無イ事ヘ御想像ツクト思フ
唯如何ナル場合ニ於テモ日本ハ國際港タル
上海ノ安全ヲ保障出來ル程度マテ支那軍ガ
遠距離ニ撤退スル事ヲ要求スル事ヘ確實テ
アル之レガ外交々渉テ達成スルカ戰爭ニヨ
ルカガ問題テアツテ我ガ軍トシテハ前者ヲ
希望スルモ、果シテ支那十九路軍ガ平和裡
ノ撤退ヲ許容スルカ否カハ疑問テアル

問 日本ガ総効員ヲ行フトノ風評ガアリマスガ
ソウ云フ計畫ガアリマスカ

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答 全然ナシスノ如キ風評ハ無價値アル事ハ
御承知願ヒ度者

特ニ貴社ノ四千方單ナル風評ヲ盲信シテ事
實ヲ調査モセバニ通信ヲスル時ハ其ノ社會
ヲ毒スル事、莫大ナラント思フ故ニ此ノ
事ヲ希望ハル

問 滿洲ノ南方及西方邊境地區則チ北平、天津
地區及ビ熱河地區ニ對スル旨ノ意圖ハ如何

答 何ニモ考ヘテ居リマセヌ

問 右ノ地區或ハ北滿ニ行動ヲ擴大スル必要ヲ
生ジタ時モ現在ノ兵力ニテ充分テスカ

答 現下ノ狀勢ニ於テサヘモ目下ノ兵力テハ不
足テアルガ観東宣ハ四國ノ狀勢ニ鑑ミ現兵
力テ我慢シ 延ル如何ナル用兵上ノ困難ヲ
豫想シタ場合ト雖モ未ダ増援ヲ要求ヲシタ
事ハ無イ

問 上海地方ニ於ケル治安ノ恢復並ビニ維持ノ
タメ日本陸軍派遣部隊ハ在上海ノ列島上
部隊ト如何ナル程度マテ共同動作ヲ爲シマ
スカ

stance did we go beyond such limits. But in no instance did we go beyond such limits. And I believe that our conduct of affairs over there has been so clear and above board that nobody with a real knowledge of the positions can doubt that that is our policy.

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答 具体的處置ハ一切出先司令官ニ一任シテア
ル

我方軍ヘ列國協調及ビ相互扶助ノ精神ニヨリ
關係各國ト共ニ上海地方ノ治安ト繁榮ト
ノ增進遼寧延イテ東洋ノ平和ト福祉トニ
貢獻スル事ヲ期待スル旨派遣軍司令官ニ希
望シテ置イタ

問 世許ニ依レバ陸軍殊ニ參謀本部ハ日本ニ軍
部獨裁政治ヲ行フ企圖アル由テスカ如何ナ
ル程度マテ事實テスカ又陸軍ハ内閣ノ改編
ヲモ左石スル企圖テスカ

答 ソウ略ハ一向知ラナイ
併シ乍ラ東洋ノ平和ガ阻害セラレ國際信義
ガ冒瀆セラレ我方國家及ビ國民ガ生死ノ嚴
頭ニ立ツタ時我方國體ニ軍部ハ世界ヲ爲異
セシメル如キ軍紀ト國結トノ力ヲ發揮スル
テアラウ事ヲ確信スル

問 日本ヨリ外國ヘノ新聞電報ニ據聞ガアル結果、
外國ニ於テハ、上海派遣ノ陸軍部隊ノ
兵力並ニ用法ニ關シ誇大ノ記事ガ掲ゲラレ
日本ノ目的企圖ニ關シナル疑惑ヲ抱イテ

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居マス。例ヘバ日本ハ五箇師団又ハ拾萬ノ
大軍ヲ出動サセヨウトスルトノ記事ヲ掲ゲ
ルモノガアル、或テハ正確ナル數字ヲ公表
スル方方實明テハアリマセンカ。又電報檢
閱ハ何時迄繼續サレルノカテスカ。
尙豫國ハ其ノ目的ヲ達シツツアルト考ヘラ
レマスカ。

答 派遣兵力ノ概數ハ兵ノ部度公表シテ居ル、
作戰用兵ニ關スル事項ハ何レノ國モ機密ニ
屬シ必要ノ時機マテ公表ヲセヌガ立前テア
ル。

虚誇誇張ノ報道ガ傳ヘラレルノハ洵ニ遺憾
テアルガ、時日ノ經過ト共ニ兵ノ眞相ハ逐
次明瞭トナルテアロウ。

特ニ上海ノ如キ國際都市ニ於テハ支那側、
現ニ爲シツ、アカル如キ出鎗目ノ宣佈ハ單ニ
世人ノ羣衆ヲ買フニ過ギステアロウ。

電報檢閱ハ空氣ノ所管テナイカラ御答ヘシ
兼ネルガ、戰爭テナイ今段ノ如キ事件テハ
檢閱ハ中々難カシイ事テ、兵ノ目的ハ充分
達シ得ルモノテハナイト思ツテキル。但シ一
部ニ漏レタカラトテ、全部ニ發表スペキモ
ノアルト云フ事ニハナラナイ

... compelled in self-defense. But in no instance did we go beyond such limits. And I believe that our conduct of affairs over there has been so clear and above board that nobody with a real knowledge of the positions can doubt that that is our policy.

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